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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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DONNA BURTON.

Plaintiff,

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Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CITIGROUP INC.,

Defendant.

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DONNA BURTON ("Plaintiff") brings this Complaint for damages. 1. injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of CITIGROUP INC. ("Defendant"), in negligently and/or willfully contacting Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone, in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq., ("TCPA"), thereby invading Plaintiff's privacy. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

2. Additionally, this is an action for damages brought by Plaintiff for Defendant's violations of the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Cal

Civ Code §1788, et seq. (hereinafter "RFDCPA"), which prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive, and unfair practices.

- 3. The TCPA was designed to prevent calls and text messages like the ones described herein, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiff. "Voluminous consumer complaints about abuses of telephone technology for example, computerized calls dispatched to private homes prompted Congress to pass the TCPA." Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).
- 4. In enacting the TCPA, Congress intended to give consumers a choice as to how corporate similar entities may contact them, and made specific findings that "[t]echnologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer. TCPA, Pub.L. No. 102–243, § 11. In support of this, Congress found that:

[b]anning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

Id. at § 12.

5. Congress also specifically found that "the evidence presented to the Congress indicates that automated or prerecorded calls are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy, regardless of the type of call...." Id. at §§ 12-13. See also, *Mims*, 132 S. Ct. at 744.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over Plaintiff's TCPA claims because this cause of action arises out of violations of federal law. 47 U.S.C. §227(b); *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740 (2012).

- 7. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's RFDCPA claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1367.
- 8. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 1441(a) because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in the County of Mendocino, State of California and Plaintiff resides within the County of Mendocino, State of California.

PARTIES

- 9. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a citizen and resident of the State of California. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (10).
- 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a national association and financial institution whose State of Incorporation is South Dakota. Defendant, is and at all times mentioned herein was a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (10). Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein Defendant conducted business in the State of California and in the County of Mendocino, and within this judicial district.
- 11. Plaintiff is a natural person residing in Mendocino County in the state of California, and is a "debtor" as defined by Cal Civ Code §1788.2(h).
- 12. At all relevant times herein, Defendant was a company engaged, by use of the mails and telephone, in the business of collecting a debt from Plaintiff which qualifies as a "consumer debt," as defined by Cal Civ Code §1788.2(f). Defendant, by servicing consumer home loans, regularly attempts to collect debts alleged to be due to itself and/or another, and therefore is a "debt collector" as defined by the RFDCPA, Cal Civ Code §1788.2(c). See In re Bank of Am. Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) Contract Litig., No. 10-MD-02193-

 RWZ, 2011 WL 2637222, at *6 (D.Mass. July 6, 2011); cf. Reyes v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., No. C-10-01667JCS, 2011 WL 30759, at *20 (N.D.Cal. Jan. 3, 2011).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 13. At all times relevant, Plaintiff was a citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (10).
- 14. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (10).
- 15. At all times relevant Defendant conducted business in the State of California and in the County of Mendocino, within this judicial district.
- 16. Beginning sometime on or around April of 2014, Defendant began to utilize Plaintiff's cellular telephone number, ending in 2164, in an attempt to collect on two accounts to which Plaintiff does not owe an outstanding balance. Plaintiff is current on both accounts that Defendant is contacting her about.
- 17. Defendant routinely has attempted to collect a debt from Plaintiff after being only a couple days late on her monthly payments; in fact, they are calling to collect an outstanding debt even within the allotted "grace period."
- 18. On several occasions, Plaintiff has informed Defendant that she does not want to be called for payment unless the allotted "grace period" has expired.
- 19. Her request notwithstanding, Defendant has still attempted to contact Plaintiff concerning the debt within the "grace period."
- 20. Plaintiff obtained legal representation regarding the instant matter, thereby revoking any and all consent to receive telephone calls from Defendant via an "automated telephone dialing system," ("ATDS"). On or around May 8, 2014, Plaintiff sent a notice of representation to Defendant. Defendant was thereby notified to stop calling Plaintiff. Defendant has failed to respond at this time.

- 21. Furthermore, the notice of representation being sent notwithstanding, Defendant still attempts to contact Plaintiff.
- 22. The telephone calls Defendant placed to Plaintiff's cellular telephone were placed via an ATDS as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (a)(1) as prohibited by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A).
- 23. This ATDS has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be dialed, using a random or sequential number generator.
- 24. The telephone number that Defendant, or its agents, called was assigned to a cellular telephone service for which Plaintiff incurs a charge for incoming calls pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1).
- 25. These telephone calls constituted calls that were not for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A)(i).
- 26. On or around the date that the notice of representation was sent to Defendant by Plaintiff, May 8, 2014, Plaintiff effectively revoked any permission or invitation Defendant had, if it even existed to begin with, to send Plaintiff automated telephone calls to his cellular telephone. Thus, as of May 8, 2014, Plaintiff did not provide Defendant or its agents with prior express consent to receive telephone calls, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A).
- 27. Additionally, prior to May 8, 2014, Plaintiff or ally revoked any and all consent to be called by Defendant using at ATDS.
- 28. These telephone calls by Defendant, or its agents, violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 47 U.S.C. § 227 ET SEQ.

- 29. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 30. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq.
- 31. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- 32. Plaintiff is also entitled to and seeks injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 47 U.S.C. § 227 ET SEQ.

- 33. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 34. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq.
- 35. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).
- 36. Plaintiff is also entitled to and seeks injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATIONS OF THE ROSENTHAL FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT CAL. CIV. CODE § 1788 ET SEQ.

- 37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 38. To the extent that Defendant's actions, counted above, violated the RFDCPA, those actions were done knowingly and willfully.
- 39. Defendant's conduct violated the RFDCPA in multiple ways, including, but not limited to:
 - a) Causing a telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously to annoy Plaintiff (Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.11(d));
 - b) Communicating, by telephone or in person, with Plaintiff with such frequency as to be unreasonable and to constitute an harassment to Plaintiff under the circumstances (Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.11(e));
 - c) Communicating with Plaintiff at times or places which were known or should have been known to be inconvenient for Plaintiff (§ 1692c(a)(1));
 - d) Causing Plaintiff's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously with intent to harass, annoy or abuse Plaintiff (§ 1692d(5));
 - e) Engaging in conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse Plaintiff (§ 1692d)); and
 - f) Where Defendant had not yet made an attempt to contact Plaintiff's counsel or had not given Plaintiff's counsel sufficient time to respond to the initial attempt to communicate with Plaintiff's counsel, and where Plaintiff's counsel had not given Defendant permission to contact Plaintiff directly, communicating with Plaintiff directly after learning that Plaintiff is being represented by counsel (§ 1692c(a)(2)).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court grant Plaintiff the following relief against Defendant:

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227 ET SEQ.

- 40. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiff seeks \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- 41. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.
 - 42. Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227 ET SEQ.

- 43. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiff seeks \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).
- 44. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.
 - 45. Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATIONS OF THE ROSENTHAL FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT CAL. CIV. CODE § 1788 ET SEQ.

- 46. Wherefore, Plaintiff respectfully prays that judgment be entered against Defendant for the following:
 - A. Actual damages;
 - B. Statutory damages for willful and negligent violations;

- C. Costs and reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- D. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY

47. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted this 7th day of August, 2014.

LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, P.C.

By: /s/ Todd M. Friedman
Todd M. Friedman
Law Offices of Todd M. Friedman
Attorney for Plaintiff